



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement.
BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1815.

[NO. 161.]

Publication.

WITH reference to the Publication under date the 1st of February 1815, and to the Code of Rules and Regulations for levying duties on Commerce therein ordered to take effect and be in force from and after the 1st of May next, The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been this day pleased to approve Conditions No. 1, 2, 3, 4, of the Opium Farm throughout this Island and Madura, for the year 1815-16, and Public Notice is hereby given that the said Conditions will take effect and be in force, in the same manner as the Custom-house Rules and Regulations, from and after the 1st of May next.

Copies of these Conditions will be exposed for general information in the Office of the Revenue Committee at Batavia, and in the Offices of the Residents of Districts and Collectors of Customs respectively.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA,
13th March, 1815.

Publikatie.

ALS een gevolg van de Publikatie van den 1ste February van dit Jaar, en het Reglement op de heffing van gerechtigheeden op den handel, hetwelk daarin gezegd wordt van en met, primo Mei aanstaande te zullen in werking komen, heeft het den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade bejaagd, heeren goed te keuren de Condition No. 1, 2, 3, 4, voor de Amphioen Pagt op de Eilanden Java en Madura, voor het Jaar 1815-16. Aan een iegelyk wordt hiernaevens kennis gegeven dat gemelde Condition in zelve voegen als het Reglement op de gerechtigheeden, zal beginnen te werken van en met den 1ste Mei van dit Jaar.

Afschriften van deze Condition zullen ter inspectie leggen ten Kantore van het Revenu Kommitte te Batavia, en in de respectieve Bureaux van de Residenten der Districten en de Kollekteurs der ineen-uitgaande regten.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Secretaris van het Gouv.
BATAVIA,
den 13de Maart, 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Farmer of the HERB MARKET having failed in payment of the Instalments of his Farm, agreeably to the Conditions of Sale, Notice is hereby given, that the said Farm will be sold by Auction by the Revenue Committee, at the Stadt-house in Batavia, on Thursday the 30th instant, at 9 o'clock.

The Purchaser to enter upon the Farm on the 1st Proximo, and to hold the same for the remaining nine months of the current year, ending on the 31st December 1815.

The Conditions of the Farm may be seen at the Offices of the Revenue Committee and of the Collector of Customs and Revenues.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. to Government.
BATAVIA, March. 22, 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Farm of OPIUM at Batavia will be sold by the Revenue Committee by Public Auction at the Stadt-house, Batavia, on the 15th of April next at 10 o'clock.

The highest bidder to be the Buyer; and the Farm to commence on the 1st May 1815, and end on the 30th April 1816.

The Farmer will supply himself with Opium in such manner as he may deem most advantageous; and will retail the prepared drug at fixed and specified shops.

The further and particular Conditions of the Sale may be seen on application at the Offices of the Revenue Committee and the Collector after the 25th Instant; and Translated Copies thereof are ordered to be made for general information.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA,
13th March, 1815.

Advertentie.

HIERNEVENS wordt bekend gemaakt dat de Jaarlyksche AMPHIOEN PAGT van Batavia door het Revenu Kommitte Publiek zal verkogt worden ten Stadhuise aldaar, op den 15de April aanstaande ten 10 uren voor de middag.

De Pagt zal verkogt worden aan de meest-biedende, en zal beginnen van en met den 1ste Mei 1816, en eindigen op en met den 30ste April 1816.

De Pagter zal zich van Amphioen op de voor hem voordeligste wyze kunnen voorzien, en zal het toebereide heilsap moeten verkopen in bepaalde en gespecificeerde kittegen.

De overige en meer byzondere voorwaarden der verkoping zyn te zien op de Kantoren van het Revenu Kommitte en de Kollekteur der ineen-uitgaande Regten naa den 25ste dezer, en behoortlyke vertalingen van dezelve zullen tot meer algemeen narijt vervaardigd worden.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Secretaris van het Gouv.
BATAVIA,
den 13de Maart, 1815.

Advertisement.

Sale of Cargo Boats.

NOTICE is hereby given, that several new CARGO BOATS, now lying opposite the Wharf at Batavia, will be sold by Public Auction on the 29th March next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Conditions.

Each Boat to be put up separately, and sold to the highest bidder as she stands—payment to be made in Colonial Currency, and a deposit of 10 per cent to be paid at the time of Sale, and the remainder within one month, otherwise the deposit to be forfeited, and the Boats re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser.

The Boats to be at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, but not to be delivered until a Certificate is received from the Vendue Department that the purchase money has been paid.

The Boats may be viewed and further particulars ascertained on application to the Master Attendant.

Advertentie.

HIERNEVENS wordt kennis gegeven dat verscheiden nieuwe Vaartuigen tot het Laaden en lossen van Schepen geschikt, tans tegen over de Werf te Batavia leggende, Publiek zullen verkogt worden op den 29ste Maart aanstaande ten 10 uren voor de middag op de volgende

Voorwaarden.

Elk vaartuig zal afzonderlyk verkogt worden aan den meestbiedenden, zo als het zelve legt, betaalbaar in Papiere Geld;—10 per cent van de Koopschat zal op het ogenblik der verkoping, en het overige binnen een maand na dat tydstop betaald worden, zullende anderszins het deposito verbeurd, en de Vaartuigen ten tweeden male verkogt worden voor risiko van den eersten kooper.

Dezelve zullen leggen voor reekening van de koopers van het ogenblik dat dezelve gemynd zyn, doch zullen niet afgeleverd

worden dan na dat een bewys van het Vendu Kantoor is ontvangen, van de betaaling der kooppenningen.

De Vaartuigen kunnen gezien, en informatie dien aangaande erlangd worden op aanvraag aan den Equipage Meester.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Dingsdag en Donderdag den 28ste en 30ste Maart 1815.

VOOR de Gouvernements Pakhuizen, voor reekening van het Gouvernement, volgens het geadverteerde by Gazette.

Op Woensdag den 29ste Maart 1815.

OP de Equipage Werf van verscheidene nieuwe Vaartuigen, tot het laden en lossen van Schepen geschikt, tans tegen over de Werf te Batavia leggende, op zodanige Condition, als by de Courant No. 160 vermeld staat.

Op Vrydag den 31ste Maart 1815.

IN de Thuin van J. Burger, staande op Jacatra, voor reekening des Boedels van wylen J. Malgo, van Slaven, Wagens Paarden, Huismebelen, Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, &c. &c.

Op Zaterdag den 1ste April 1815.

IS den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia van meening, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welken Hoogen Raad, des morgens te tien uren voor deszelfs Kantoor op de Voorrey, by wege van Executie te Verkoopen.

Zeeker stuk Land gelegen op Angiol, thans bebouwd met een Maccassaars huis van steen en planken, met pannen gedekt, op steene pilaren, en agter met Hout Bosschen, van vooren met Visch Vyvers, breed 22½ roeden, en diep 198 roeden, met dies Inventaris.

Voorts zoo als de gedachte Vastigheid ter plaatze voorsz. gelegen en toebehoorende is aan *Tun Tjanlong*.

Daaromme is er iemand die eenig recht actie of toezegging op het voorschreve perceel zoude willen pretendeeren en zich opposeren tegen de voorschreve Executie en Verkoop, die komen by den voornoemden Sequester ten zynen Kantore voornoemd, verklaren de redenen van dien; by wien inmiddels nadere informatie te bekomen en de conditie der verkoop te zien zyn.

Die gading hebben om de voorschreve Vastigheid te koopen die koomen ten dage uren en plaatze voorschreve aanhooren de conditie en doen hun profyt.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd na voorgeaande klokke geslag van de puy van den Raad-huis op Zaterdag den 18de Maart 1815.

By my,
W. H. VAN DEN HEUVEL,
Deurwaarder.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT 100 HORSES of the Java Light Cavalry, in high Condition, will be sold at the Vendue Office, Sourabaya, on the 7th of April next, under the direction of the Commissariat Officer in that Division.—Terms of payment to be according to the rules and usages of the Vendue Department.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.
WELTEFREDEN, March 10, 1815.

H. L. SENN VAN BASEL,

PRESENTERE UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,
HET LAND ZWANENZANG, EN
CAMPONG DORIE,

MET DIES IEVENTARIS.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a delineation of the Government Grounds, &c. at Ryswyk, announced for Sale on the 5th April next, may be seen at the Magistrate's Office.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA, Mar. 17, 1815.

Advertentie.

WORD bekend gemaakt, dat ten Comptoire van den Magistraat voor een ieder te zien is, een Plan van de Gouvernements gronden &c. op Ryswyk, ter verkoop geannonceerd tegen den 5de April aanstaande.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA, den 17de Maart, 1815.

Advertentie.

DOOR den ondergetekende, als Provisie neel waarnemende de nog loopende zaaken van de Bank van Leening, word hier mede bekend gemaakt, dat gedurende deze maand Maart, dagelyks (de Zaturdag Zon en Feestdagen uitgezonderd) door hem in gemelde Bank van Leening zal worden ontvangen, de Verscheenen Renten op beleende vastigheden in de maand Maart 1814, welke volgens 's Banks Instructie de dato 1ste November 1813, moeten worden betaald in Zilver Geld.

BATAVIA,
IN DE BANK VAN LEENING,
den 17de Maart, 1815

W. BERKHOFF.

Advertentie.

BY het effen stellen der Boeken van het Collegie van Boedelmeesteren der Chinese en andere Onchristen Sterf-huysen gebleeken zynde, dat op eenige der by het zelve beleende Capitalen zedend Jaren geene renten meer voldaan, en dat ook vrugteloo gewest zyn, de door den Waarnemende President gedane vriendelyk aanmaningen ter betaling van dezelve, zoo word mits dezen door den ondergetekende Superintendent van genoemd Collegie, een ieder die zulks aangaat, gewaarschouwd en verzocht, om hunne agtersallige en bereeds lange verloopene rente als nog in deze maand te voldoen, terwyl anders het Collegie zich in de verplichting zal bevinden, om aan dezulken, dewelke met het eynde van deze maand bevinden zullen worden, hier aan niet te hebben voldaan, de door hun beleende Capitalen op te zeggen en de wett interroepen ter weder erlanging van Capitaal en Interesten

J. G. BAUER,
Superintendent van opgem. Collegie.
BATAVIA den 8 Maart 1815.

Advertentie.

ALLE die geen en welke iets te vorderen hebben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen *Anna Margaretha Bossotiel*, gesepareerde huisvrouw van den naar Europa vertrokken Kapitein Militair *Carel Alexander van Seebag*, gelieve daar van aan den ondergetekende Exceuteur in gedagte Boedel *Fredrik Cooning*, opgave te doen binnen veertien dagen van heeden af gerekend.

BATAVIA,
den 23 Maart 1815.

F. COONING.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen *PIETER VAN GEEMEN*, in Leeven gepensioneerd Baas Boek-drukker van het Hollandsche Gouvernement, worden verzogt daar van binnen den tyd van veertien dagen opgave te doen aan den meede Exceuteur *L. C. Senff*.

Batavia den 11de Maart 1815.

Advertisement.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that all Persons indebted to the Estate of **GEORGE AUGUSTUS ADDISON, Esq.** deceased, late Assistant Secretary to this Government, or having Claims thereon, are required on or before the 11th May 1815, to pay their respective Debts and send in their Claims for adjustment to the undersigned.

D. CHRISTIANI,

Secretary to the European Orphan Chamber.
BATAVIA,
ORPHAN CHAMBER,
11th March, 1815.

Advertentie.

A LLE de geenen dewelke iets te pretendereen hebben of te verschuldigt zijn aan den Boedel van wylen den Heer *George Augustyn Addison*, in leven Adjunct Secretaris van dit Gouvernement, worden verzocht op of voor den 11de May aanstaande hunne schulden te betalen en hunne eischen ter vereffening intedienen, aan den ondergetekenden.

D. CHRISTIANI,
Secretaris.

BATAVIA,
in de Weeskamer,
den 11de Maart, 1815.

Advertentie.

NAMENS President, Vice President en Leeden van de Weeskamer, word bekend gemaakt dat alle de geenen die beleeningen by het Collegie houden tegens den interest van 6 per cent 's jaars en niet voldaan hebben aan de Publicatie in de Gouvernements Courant van den 23st December 1814, zullen beschouwd worden als te hebben geconsenteerd in de betaling van 9 per cent renten, of indien zy zig daartegen mogten opposeeren verpligt zijn het beleende Capitaal dadelyk afteleggen.

D. CHRISTIANI,
Secretaris.

BATAVIA,
in de Weeskamer,
den 11de Maart 1815.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. JOHANNES van REE-
NEN and JEREMIAS SCHILL,
beg leave to inform the Public, that they have established themselves as **GENERAL AGENTS** at Batavia, on the Island of Java, under the firm of

J. van Reenen & Co.

for the purpose of disposing of such Consignments as may be made to them, and transacting such Agency business as they may be favored with.

BATAVIA, 14th March 1815.

Advertentie.

JOHANNES van REENEN en JEREMIAS SCHILL, hebben de eer het Public bekend te maken, dat zy een Huis van Commissien hebben opgericht te Batavia, op het Eyland Java, onder de firma van

J. van Reenen & wo.

om aldaar als agenten, zodanige Commissien waar te neemen als waarmede men hun zal gelieven te vertrouwen.

BATAVIA, den 11de Maart, 1815.

BUGGIES

PER
LORD DUNCAN.

MR. DALTON has received by the above ship, a few elegant **BUGGIES**, built by DUCKETT and Co. Calcutta, made of the best materials, and admirably adapted for this Island. Mr. D. flatters himself, that on inspection, they will be found superior to any Vehicles of the kind in Batavia.—To be seen at Mr. SLOANE's, No. 1, Newport-street.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY THE VENDUE-MASTER,

AT SAMARANG,
On SATURDAY the 15th April next,
At 10 o'Clock in the forenoon,

BOOKS,

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
DAVID HOPKINS, Esq.

A list of the Books to be seen at the Office
of Messrs. CHAPMAN and RUT-
TER, at Samarang.

10th March 1815.

THE Managers of the **HARMONIC SOCIETY** beg to inform the Members, that the Ball and Supper, announced for the 22d of this month, and since postponed, will now take place on Wednesday the 29th instant.

J. C. BAUD, Secty.

25th March 1815.

DE Dirigerende Leeden der **SOCIETEIT DE HARMONIE** hebben het genoe-
gen de gezamentlyke Leeden te informeer-
en, dat de voor den 22ste dezer maand geannon-
ceerde, en zedert uitgestelde parthy, nu is
bepaalde op Woensdag den 29ste dezer.

J. C. BAUD, Sec.

den 25ste Maart 1815.

CAPT. COXWELL,
Of the **LORD DUNCAN,**
HAS FOR SALE

An elegant **CURRICLE,**
WITH
HARNESS,

Complete.

Built by DUCKETT, in Calcutta.

Op Zaterdag den 1ste April 1815

Z AL door den Sequester van den Hoo-
gen Raad van Justitie te Batavia,
ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit wel-
melden Hoogen Raade, des morgens ten
9 uren, voor deszelfs Kantoor op de Voor-
rey, Vendutie worden gehouden, van een
parthy by wege van executie achterhaal-
de Chinese Huis Meubelen, Wagen en
Paarden, nevens 3 Chiampangs, toebeho-
rende aan den overleeden Pagter, *Sim
Thamko*.

Advertentie.

A LLE de geene die iets te pretende-
ren hebben dan wel schuldig zijn
aan den boedel van Mejuffrouw *Johanna
Salomons*, gelieft daar van opgave te doen
binnen een maand, gerekend van den
11 Maart tot den 11 April aanstaande, aan
desselys Testamentair Executrice Me-
vrouw *Johanna Maria Pieper* wed.
Schwartz.

Advertentie.

U IT kragte van een door den Heer *J.
A. Jugler*, op den ondergetekende
verleende Notariele Generale Procuratie,
verzoekt den teekenaar een ieder, welke
iets van den Heer *Jugler* voormeld te pre-
tendereen heeft, zig men hunne pretensien
by hem, binnen den tyd van tien dagen
gerekend van dato deeze te vervoege, en
die geene welke iets aan den zelve ver-
schuldigt zijn, daar van binnen die tyd
opgave te doen, ook word die geene en een-
ieder, welke iets met hem *Jugler* mogte
hebben uitstaan, onverschillig van wat
natuur of aard zodanige zaak ook zoude
mogen zijn, almeede verzogt, zig insge-
lyks binnen den gestipuleerde tyd van
tien dagen by hem, ten finecener finale lequi-
deering en effenstelling van alle uitstaande
zaken te vervoege, zullende na den voor-
schreven tyd geene pretensien verbindte-
nissen &c. &c. meer worden aangenomen
of gepenoreert.

Batavia den 11de Maart 1815.

C. B. DE LA JAILLE,
Tygersgragt-oostzyde No. 11.

Advertentie.

B Y den ondergetekende zullen voor-
taan, de aanvraag tot Brandhout
kunnen worden ingezonden, welke bevo-
rens aan de Heer *J. C. HILLEBRINK* go-
daan zijn.

BATAVIA, } **H. F. LIPPE.**
den 14 Maart, 1815.

Advertentie.

G. KOOL, presentert uit de hand te
koop deszelfs Woonhuis, staande op de
Voorrey, voorzien van Slaven-vertrekken,
Wagen-huis en Paarde-stal.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

E EN Thuin gelegen op Angiol, voor-
zien met de benodigde Wooningen,
als meede een Speelluis, verscheide Visch-
vyvery, &c. &c.

Nader informatie, by M^v. de Wed.
SMIT op de Grootte Roer Malacca.
BATAVIA, den 23ste Maart 1815.

IN DE KOESTRAAT No. 9,

ZEER GOEDE, DUBBELDE JAVA SCHE

STROO ZAKKEN.

Advertisement.

A LL persons having claims on the
Estate of the late **LIEUTENANT CO-
LONEL BUTLER**, and all who may be indebted
to it, are hereby called on to submit their
accounts and discharge their debts, to
Major Campbell, Deputy Commissary
General and President of a Committee
appointed by the Commander of the
Forces to settle the affairs of the deceased,
on or before the 25th of April 1815.

A. CAMPBELL, MAJOR,
Dep. Com. Gen. and President.

R. McQUEEN, CAPT.
H. M. 78th Regt.

L. CONROY, LIEUT.
Assist. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Members.
WELTEVREDEN, March 25, 1815.

WANTED CASH.

F OR unexceptionable Bills on Lon-
don, to a considerable amount.

The Bills will be drawn at a very ad-
vantageous Exchange at four months
sight for £100 and upwards.—For further
particulars apply to *A. B. at Mr. Sloane's*,
Newport-street.

M YNE geliefde Huisvrouw *Sara
Francina Waterloo*, verlost heden
morgen, zeer voorspoedig van een Zoon.
SAMARANG, H. J. DOMIS.
den 15de Maart 1815.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communication of *Philo Civilis*
shall appear in our next.

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1815.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. A. A. Cassa, to officiate as Baillic
of Batavia.

ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

T HE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor
in Council deems it necessary to re-
publish the following standing order of this
Government, and to declare that the very
first instance in which a departure therefrom
may be discovered shall meet with his severe
reprehension and punishment.

*Extract of General Orders of Government,
under date the 21st November 1811.*

"No fees whatever of any kind, to be
taken by any Public Officer, except such
as may be expressly authorized by Gov-
ernment and publicly exposed in the Office
under pain of dismissal."

In future, the Lieutenant Governor in
Council will hold the Chief of every Public
Office or Department responsible that this
Regulation is duly made known and enforced
among all the subordinate Officers under his
authority or in his Department.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 22d March 1815.

GOVERNEMENTS ORDER.

D EN Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in
Rade nodig geoordeeld hebbende de
volgende Order van het Gouvernement te re-
noveren, maakt tevens bekend, dat de eerste
afwijking van dezelve welke mogt ontdekt
worden, met de meeste strengheid zal worden
gestraft.

*Extract Gouvernements Order van den
21ste November 1811.*

"Geen kleine winsten van wat aard ook,
zullen in eenige Publieke Bediening gevor-
derd worden, uitgenomen die welke expres-
selyk door het Gouvernement geoutori-
seerd, en waarvan een tarief publiek in het
Bureau is opgehangen, op pene van de-
missie."

In het vervolg zal den Heer Luitenant
Gouverneur in Rade de Chef van elk De-
partement of Bureau verantwoordelyk houden
voor de behoortlyke bekendmaking en naar-
koming van dit besluit in alle Bureaux aan
hem ondergeschikt.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant
Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 22ste Maart 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Gov-
ernor in Council.

BATAVIA, March 3, 1815.

Government having been pleased to determine
that the Establishment of Ordnance Draft Bul-
locks be discontinued, the Commissariat will
provide such number of Buffaloes as may be
occasionally required for the Ordnance De-

partment, upon the application of the Com-
missary of Stores to the Officer Commanding
at Weltevreden, who will be pleased to detail
in orders the number to be provided, and the
purpose for which they are to be employed.

When it may be necessary to move Stores
to and from Batavia to Weltevreden, Boats
will be provided by the Magistrates upon ap-
plication of the Commissary of Stores; Bills
for the hire of which may be paid by the
Commissariat on his Certificate made out in
proper form, and expressing the number and
size of the Boats, and the purpose for which
they are received.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor
in Council.

BATAVIA, March 16, 1815.

Captain *William Colebrooke*, Royal Artil-
lery, is appointed Deputy Adjutant General,
vice Butler, deceased.

Captain *John Nixon*, His Majesty's 17th
Foot, is appointed to officiate as Deputy
Quarter Master General till further orders.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

We have great pleasure in publishing
the following critique from a contributing
friend.

"We profess not to criticize the per-
formances at a Theatre so decidedly en-
gaged in promoting the public amusement
and gratification of society, but where suc-
cess attends the attempt in a way so ac-
knowledgeed, as that which we witnessed
on Thursday, we may be allowed to ex-
press our entertainment and to offer our
tribute of approbation.

"The play of *Henry the IVth* is con-
fessedly one of those which requires a nice
discrimination of character, a perfect at-
tention to scenic propriety, and all the
aids that splendid decoration can afford to
preserve the consistency with ancient times
and antique habits, and we will venture to
affirm, that in every one of these points the
performance of this play at the Welte-
vreden Theatre has not been surpassed, if
it has been equalled, in India. The pro-
minent character of *Falstaff* was ably sup-
ported, and as the performer grew warm
with his part his comic humour and his em-
phatic delivery was acknowledged by the
plaudits of the house. The rival *Harrys*
well maintained their respective characters;
and if perhaps the Prince was sometimes
scarcely enough animated, and the
hair-brained Hotspur less impetuous
than the occasion might seem to call
forth, it is not to be supposed that every
thing should be perfect in a first repre-
sentation. It was so interesting that the
attention of the audience was rivetted;
and minutiae that might otherwise have es-
caped observation were on that account
noticed. Of the King we can only say
that every step and every action was royal.
Worcester acquired a prominence of char-
acter that in less able hands could hardly
have occurred, and the only thing to be
regretted in the character of *Lady Percy*
was that she came forward so seldom.—
In short we believe that we only anticipate
the general wish in being very anxious
to see the representation repeated—it would
be matter of regret that it should be
otherwise, for really the performance of
Thursday evening was such that the most
fastidious Amateur of a Theatre could not
but be pleased.

"The Scenery and Decorations were
chaste, correct and splendid; and it would
indeed be an injustice to omit noticing the
excellent selection, and performance in
the Orchestra, but for us it may be
sufficient to observe that the Music was
extremely select and the audience felt and
acknowledged it by repeated plaudits."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.] March 21.—H. C. Gun-boat
No. 5, J. M. Kem, from Bantam.

Mar. 22.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 4, J.
Ballet, from Sea.

Departures.] Mar. 20—Ship United King-
dom, J. Laird, for London—Cargo, Coffee.

Mar. 22—Ship Somersetshire, Alex. Scott,
for London—Cargo, Coffee.

BENGAL EXTRACTS.

Calcutta Times, Jan. 17, 1815.

Considerable reinforcements, it would appear, are on the eve of crossing from the Southern extremity of India to Ceylon, in order to assist the troops of that Island in their hostile measures against Kandy, which appear to have become absolutely necessary. It is reported, but we trust without foundation, that an officer, sent by General Brownrigg, to attempt an adjustment of affairs with the savage prince of the interior, has had his ears cut off and been sent back to the Governor in that mutilated condition.

Asiatic Mirror, Jan. 18, 1815.

Passengers proceeding to Europe, by the Ship *General Hewitt*, Captain Percy Earl: Mrs. Robert Becher, Mrs. Orr, Robert Becher, Esq. Richard Becher, Esq. J. H. Danby, Esq. H. Imbach, Esq. J. Digby, Esq. Lieutenant Hay, Lieutenant Portbury, Mr. James Bruce, Mr. George Watson, Miss Louisa Orr, Miss Frances Orr, Miss Caroline Becher, Miss Charlotte Becher, Miss Louisa Becher, Miss Harriett Becher, (1st.) Miss Harriett Becher, (2d.) Miss Sally Becher, Miss Elizabeth Ballard, Miss Eliza Helen Inner, Master Robert Becher, Master George Ballard, Master David Phillip DaCosta.

India Gazette, January 23.

The *ukhbars* of last week do not furnish even a single topic of remark. The continued necessities of Holkar's court, the importunities of his Sirdars, the menaces of Ameer Khan against the Rajah of Jaypore, the arrival of Rajah Sunsar Chund at Umruitsia, are their most interesting themes.

From Lahore we learn, that Futtah Khan was at Candahar; so that, all immediate apprehension of a Dooranee invasion may be supposed to have been at an end.

By letters received in the end of last week from Madras, we have the satisfaction to learn that the Honorable Company's ship *Bengal* and her consorts had completed their cargoes for Europe, and sailed early in the morning of the 5th current to join the homeward-bound convoy at Point de Galle; which there is now no doubt but they would have abundant time to overtake.

The Ceylon newspaper gives an account of a hurricane, of tremendous violence but apparently of limited extent, which had visited a part of the coast of that island on the 26th of November last, and was attended with an earthquake, a partial irruption of the sea, and other indications of an alarming convulsion of nature. For the circumstances of this storm, we must refer our readers to the Ceylon article in this day's publication; and we only notice the event here, for the purpose of pointing out the correspondence between the date of the hurricane in question and that of the gale of wind by which the homeward-bound ship *Cornwallis* of this port was dismasted in last 10th N. and long. 84° E. or nearly in a parallel line with the northern point of Ceylon. The accounts of the sufferings of this ship which have been received in town, render the circumstance of her eventual preservation a matter of astonishment. She is described as having been at one time almost buried in the sea, with three feet water on her main deck, all her masts and rigging swept by the board or cut away for her preservation, and the hull left a complete wreck at the mercy of the elements. Fortunately, after the gale had subsided, His Majesty's Frigate *Salsette* fell in with the *Cornwallis*, and towed her into Trincomalee, where she arrived on the 10th ultimo, and has since been abandoned to the Underwriters. The *Cornwallis* had on board a valuable cargo, consisting chiefly (we believe) of Sugar and Cotton, a great part of which is said to have been either damaged or destroyed.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the following extracts from the Log-Book of the *Cornwallis* continued from the 23d November (two days before the hurricane,) to the time of the *Salsette* taking her in tow.

Wednesday, 23d Nov.

"Wind E. N. E. strong breeze and squally weather throughout. At 8 P. M. hard squalls; up mainsail, in 2d reef maintop-sail, furling mizen topsail; continual squalls. Made and shortened sail as occasion required. At 8 A. M. ship pitching and labouring very heavy; carried away all three bob-stays in consequence of our ship's pitching a great quantity of water, and taking very large lurches; we have every reason to expect a considerable part of the cargo

"on the gun deck will be damaged, and that a part of the Sugar in the hold may be washed away. We therefore protest against the weather. This day no observation. Pumped ship three times 15 and 16 inches each time. Steering S. S. W. 1/4 W. the last hour kept her way W. S. W. to secure the bowsprit.

Thursday, 24th Nov.

"Wind from E. N. E. to E. S. E. First part, increasing gale, sea running very high. Got the jib-boom in, and housed the fore and mizen top-gallant masts. At 1 P. M. Ropea (Tindall) employed in securing the bowsprit, unfortunately fell overboard, and was drowned; the sea running too high for us to attempt to lower a boat, without risking the lives of several others. P. M. took in the 3d reef maintop-sail, furling mainsail and close reefed the foretop-sail. At midnight more moderate. A. M. a heavy sea running; ship rolling and pitching very heavy, and shipping a great quantity of water. At day light, out 3d reef of main top-sail; pumped ship occasionally at 16 and 17 inches; steering S. S. W. This day, no observation; at noon strong gale and squally at intervals.

Friday, 25th Nov.

"From yesterday, the log is continued in another book, the old log-book being partly destroyed in the gale. P. M. the sea increasing, wind from E. to S. E. and more moderate. At midnight gale increasing. In taking in the 3d reef of the maintop-sail, split the sail, furling it and stood under close-reefed foretop-sail and fore-sail. At 5 A. M. the fore-top-mast-stay-sail blew away; and at 6 A. M. the fore-sail blew out of the belt rope. At 7 A. M. a tremendous sea running. Kept the ship right before it under the fore top-sail; at 8 it blew away; and half an hour after, the ship being quite unmanageable, broached to, and lay buried in the trough of the sea. Pumps constantly going; the sea making a clear sweep over the ship; washed away the binnacles and cabins, and filled the long boat with water. At 10 A. M. the wind caught the small cutter under her bottom, and blew her away right over the poop. At the same time, the ship taking a lee lurch, the large cutter was washed away from the lee quarter. Observed at the same time, that nearly the whole of the bolts that secure the chain plates had started. At 11 A. M. finding the ship beginning to settle fast forward, and the helm having no effect on the ship, thought it necessary, (as the only remaining means of saving the ship and the people's lives in her,) to cut away the masts. Cut away the mizen mast, but the ship not veering, cut away the main-mast, upon which the ship wore. Continued to scud before the sea, the ship rolling 3 or 4 streaks of her deck every roll on each side in the water, and the covering board just before the starboard gangway being carried away by the fall of the main-mast. Much water continued to run down into the ship. The water all this time nearly knee-deep on deck, floated the top-gallant and royal yards, sails and every buoyant article overboard. At noon, the wind and sea increased to a most tremendous and alarming height. Both pumps constantly going since midnight.

Saturday, 26th Nov.

"P. M. Scudding before the sea. At 2 P. M. hove the guns overboard, and at 3 P. M. (incredible as it may appear,) the fore-mast was blown over the bows. In its fall sprung the bow-sprit in two places, and carried away the jib-boom and sprit-sail yard. At 5 P. M. the wreck of the fore-mast having rendered the ship again unmanageable, she broached to, and lay with half her deck buried in the water. The sea breaking over her in the most awful manner, washed away every article off the poop, all the bulwark and rails fore and aft on both sides; it likewise washed away the whole of the fore, main and mizen channels on the starboard side. The ship in labouring rent the water-way planks in several places, and opened the seams of her deck, so that all the pitch and oakum worked out. The bolts of the channels were completely drawn out, by which means much water got into the ship. At 7 P. M. the ship still laying half under water. Throughout the whole of the gale from the time we split the main-top-sail, not more than ten men out of our ship's company could be kept together. The hatches being battened down, and they not being able to get below, they absolutely stowed themselves away under the pigs in the manger; the Serang, Tindals, Seacunic and all hands refusing to stir from thence, although we begged of them, as the only means of saving themselves, to come aft to the pumps. We had, previous to our present state, succeeded in getting seven or eight at a time aft by beating them; but now even that failed in making them; we were consequently obliged (as the pumps were now our only resource) to force them with bayonets to assist in saving their own lives as well as ours. Throughout the most severe part of the hurricane, we were never able to ascertain, how much

"water was in the ship; as the sea was constantly breaking over the pumps, as well as every other part of the ship, it was impossible for us to keep the sounding line dry; we feared, however, from the bilge-water tasting sweet, it must have been high, and consequently washed much of the Sugar. At 8 P. M. the gale more moderate; reduced the water in the well to 25 inches, at midnight to 22 inches; wind much more moderate, and the sea gone down a little. At 4 A. M. 19 inches, weather continuing to clear up. At half past five A. M. the pumps sucked at 8 inches. At day-light, got a main-top-gallant mast lashed to the stump of the fore-mast, and set a top-gallant sail upon it. A. M. got the larboard cable bent, and the anchor over the side; it being our intention to get into Trincomalee as soon as possible. At noon, quite moderate; sea considerably gone down. Lat. per observation 9° 1 N.

Sunday, 27th Nov.

"P. M. clear weather and moderate breeze from the S. E. Ship's company employed clearing away the wreck of the fore-mast. Bent the best bower cable, and got a royal-mast up over the top-gallant mast forward, and set a royal upon it. Raised a derrick to get the best bower anchor over the side. Throughout the 24 hours, the wind variable and light; ship rolling very heavy. The first 12 hours, stood N. W. ship going about one knot an hour; latterly standing W. N. W. At day-light, a ship in sight to the eastward, hull down. Hoisted the colours, union downwards. Observed her tack and stand towards us. At 9 A. M. the First Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship *Salsette* came on board; who assured us, that they would render us every assistance in their power. At noon they sent a party of men on board, and took us in tow. Lat. per observation 8°, 18 N."

The following additional particulars, as given in a private letter from Captain Webster, may also be acceptable.

"Such a tremendous hurricane, I nor any person on board ever experienced before; and I trust in God never shall again. Our three masts, bowsprit, binnacles, boats, a great part of our spars and every thing movable on the poop and deck, were washed over-board. The greatest part of our cabins on the poop on the starboard side was also washed away, and all the cloathes &c. which were in them. We saved but five sheep and four pigs, out of the whole of the stock which we had on leaving Calcutta; and were actually famishing for near 48 hours from want of a drop of water, the ship being so much under water that we could not get any out of the hold.

"Our situation, I assure you, can be better felt than expressed. Myself and officers had not the least idea in the world, that we should survive until the evening. The ship, prior to our cutting away the masts, lay dead on her starboard side, and did not right till the main and mizen masts were cut away. The whole of the channels and most of the chain-bolts on that side were drawn out by the weight of the mast falling; and a large piece of the covering board on the starboard side was torn up, which of course let down a great deal of water. During the gale, it was not possible to ascertain what quantity of water was in the ship, the sea being as high on-deck as the top of the pumps. We just kept her free with both pumps; and by six o'clock the next morning, we had the heartfelt satisfaction to find the pumps beginning to suck. She has however kept making a good deal of water ever since; and at present makes a good deal, although laying as still as in Calcutta river. Our head and cut-water are quite separated from the stern; and a great quantity of copper and sheathing torn off on the starboard side under the fore-chains, owing to the fore mast laying several hours under the ship's bottom on that side. The rudder appears also to be a good deal struck, I suppose by the main-mast laying under that quarter, as we now find that the lower part of the quarter-gallery is stove in by it. I fear, that the most of the cargo will be damaged."

The *Cornwallis*, we understand, was detained at Trincomalee by Captain Bowen of the *Salsette*, pending a reference stated to have been made by him to the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Colombo, touching a claim of salvage which had been performed on behalf of the officers and crew of that Frigate. In the mean while, it had been found impracticable to refit the ship with jury-masts,—not a single spar being procurable at Trincomalee.

Oriental Star, Jan. 28, 1815.

Presidency Station Orders, by Major-General Blair.

FORT WILLIAM, JAN. 31, 1815.

Major General Blair entering into the feelings of those Officers at the Presidency, who are debarred by sickness from the sacred duty of supporting the Colours of their Corps, and conceiving it but just, that Officers thus situated, should have an opportunity afforded them of constantly testifying

their unfortunate inability to participate in the actual Service on which their brother Officers are engaged, has thought proper to direct, that Medical Certificates, countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the Presidency Division, shall be transmitted to the Brigade Office the first and fifteenth of every month; and that to all Officers who have obtained leave to proceed to Sea, the operation of this Regulation shall extend during their residence within the Presidency Command.

J. BRYANT,
Major of Brigade.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR;
I inclose the translation of an account of a shower of Meteoric Stones, which fell in the Doab on the 5th November last. This account was accompanied by a small piece of one of the Stones, which appears to be exactly similar to the other Stones, which have fallen in different parts of the earth.

In Rees's Cyclopaedia, under the Head of Falling Stones, there is an account of a great number of these phenomena.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1802, will be found Mr. Howard's Analysis of these Stones, which shows, that they differ completely from every other known Stone; that they all resemble each other, and that they are all composed of the same ingredients.

In Thomson's Chemistry, 4th edition, 1810, volume IV. Page 119, there is an account of the chemical composition of the Meteoric Stones.

In the Appendix to Dr. Aikin's Dictionary, just published, under the Head Cero-sation this subject is treated of.

These accounts do not differ materially as to the facts. It is difficult to say which theory is best supported; the Lunar one is, I believe, most in fashion with the Scavans in Europe. Syed Abdullah's has the merit of novelty.

I am, &c.

B. H.

Translation of a Persian MSS. giving an account of a shower of stones, in the Doab, on the 5th of November, 1814.

HEALTH TO THE CHERISHER OF THE POOR.

A singular phenomenon has occurred in the Doab, I have heard the facts related by word of mouth from various persons who all concur in the same account; the circumstances are as follows:

On the 5th November current, being Saturday, while half a watch of the day still remained (i. e. half past 4 P. M.) there was, first of all heard, a dreadful peal of Thunder; and then Stones rained down in the sight of the Inhabitants of the Country, each Stone being thirteen or fifteen Seer* in weight. In the first place, wheresoever they fell a great dust rose from the ground, and after the dust subsided, a heap of dust (Chakri) was formed; and in that dust (Chakri) were found the Stones, a piece of one of which is enclosed in this letter as a specimen. The particulars follow below.

In the district of Lauk, seven Stones were found.

In the district of Bhaweri dependant on Begum Sumroo, four.

In the district of Chal, belonging to the Pergunnah of Shawli, three. At Kabout belonging to the Pergunnah of Shawli, five. In all, nineteen stones were found.

The cause of this may be, that in the course of working (or of changes on) the ground, air being extricated, may have entered into combination and come near elemental fire, and from this fire received a portion of heat, that then it may have united with Brimstone and Terrene Salt, as, for instance Salt-petre, when the mixture from some cause, being ignited, the fire bestows its own property on the mass, and the Stones which may have been above it, are blown up into the air. God knows the truth. The fact being very surprising, I have sent you information of it.

(Signed) SYED ABDULLAH.
22d November, 1814.

Ceylon Govt. Gazette, Dec. 17, 1814.

We are sorry to announce a tremendous Hurricane having taken place off the N. and N. West Coast of this Island; it commenced on the 25th ultimo, and continued till the following morning, the wind blowing through the night with a resistless fury; as far as we have yet learnt its ruinous effects have been confined to the line of Coast between Point Pedro and Madram Kooley Head Land.

At Point Pedro it set in by a strong gale of wind from the North West, which afterwards shrifted to the North East, and increased in violence. The sea rose considerably, and the waves passed the small Custom House, at that station, 50 or 60 yards, the roof of which was nearly untiled. The torrents of Rain which fell aided by the waves of the sea washing away the greater part of the property contained in the building.

Several shocks of an Earthquake were felt, the wind blew furiously; but there was no

(Continued after the Poetry.)

* The Bengal Seer weighs 3 lb. 0 oz. 13 dr.



OH! THE SHAMROCK!

BY THOMAS MOORE.

From the Brighton Journal, 5th February, 1814.

Through Erin's Isle
To sport awhile,
As Love and Valour wander'd,
With Wit the spry,
Whose quiver bright
A thousand arrows squander'd;
Where'er they pass,
A triple grass,
Shoot up with dew drops streaming,
As softly green,
As emeralds seen,
Through purest crystal beaming,
Oh! the Shamrock, the green immortal Shamrock!
Chosen leaf
Of Bard and Chief,
Old Erin's native Shamrock!
Says Valour, "See,
"They spring for me,
"Those leafy gems of morning!"
Says Love, "No, no,
"For me they grow,
"My fragrant path adorning!"
But Wit perceives
The triple leaves,
And cries "Oh! do not sever,
"A type that blends
"Three godlike friends,
"Love, Valour, Wit, for ever!"
Oh! the Shamrock, the green immortal Shamrock!
Chosen leaf
Of Bard and Chief,
Old Erin's native Shamrock!

(Continued from the third Page.)

Thunder storm, a circumstance uncommon in this country.—Thousands of trees were torn up by the roots, and the loss to the inhabitants will be very considerable.

At Kaiti, the sea also made great inroads, and throughout the district of Jaffna the effects of the storm will long be severely felt by the natives, in the loss of their Palmyra and Coconut Trees, and in the damage done to their paddy fields, many of which were overflowed by the sea water. At Poonerya the storm was equally severe; the greatest damage, however, appears to have been done at Worteltivo, where the sea broke in, and washed down nearly the whole village including the Magistrate's house and office; two lives were lost from the falling of the houses, and about 600 head of Cattle were swept away.

The sea water stood 2 feet high in the house of Mr. Theile.

At Manar, the storm also was felt in its greatest fury, most of the Houses in the Fort were unroofed, as were the grain godowns, and were other Bunkshals in the Petta, and nearly all the mud tenements of the Natives, levelled with the ground; the Collector's House was partly unroofed, and the doors blown off, the water stoop ankle deep in every room. We regret to learn that many lives have been lost; a Dhony from Chilaw, with seed paddy on board, belonging to Government, has been stranded near the South bar, and out of her crew which consisted of eight persons, only one escaped a watery grave. Almost every tree has been blown down, many of which had stood for 50 years. The storm commenced in the North West quarter, and gradually came round to the South West. Several Dhonies sank at their anchors opposite the Fort, and many of the crews are stated to be missing; in fact, no one has withstood the violence of the gale. The 4 boats which convey the mail, between Coast and Ceylon, were all at Tallamannar, and are likewise lost. The ravages of this storm, which is stated to have been more violent than any remembered by the oldest inhabitant in Ceylon, appears to have extended throughout the whole of this district, with the most disastrous consequences.

Houses in every direction are blown down, tanks burst,—trees of all description torn up and destroyed; all the boats and small craft between Aripo and Manar are lost.

The storm appears not to have extended far to the Southward of Manar, as several Dhonies, have arrived there, who rode out the gale at Condatchy and Merchicatte without injury.

In a garden near Manar, containing 300 Coconut Trees, only 15 remain standing; at Tallamannar, upwards of 2,000 Palmyra trees are blown down.

This day there are nine Coast Mails due.

Since writing the foregoing we have learnt that at Delft's Island, where the Government Stud is kept, the storm has been felt with incredible violence, the sea burst over the whole of the banks to the North and North West, entirely inundating the island, and causing destruction to every thing that came in its way, all the Houses with the exception of the Government Store Houses, have been blown down; the Hemp Crop has been destroyed, and the Wheat has sustained great injury; the Hemp in store has been spoiled by salt water; two persons have been killed, and the inhabitants have lost nearly the whole of their goats and sheep, with 4000 Palmyra Trees.

At the Two-Brothers Island, we regret to state, that the western wall of the large Stables gave way, and crushed to death 28 Colts.—The inhabitants of this place are stated to have lost 360 head of cattle, and all the Tanks and Wells on the island are filled with Salt Water and Sand; the greatest confusion and consternation prevails there.

DEATH.

It is this day our sad office to record an event which has thrown Colombo into the deepest sorrow—the death of The Right Honorable Lady Louisa Rodney.

The illness which terminated thus fatally, was short and sudden—a visceral affection of which she complained on Thursday morning, and expired on Friday evening, at five o'clock, within a few hours of completing her thirty-sixth year.

Lady Louisa was the Daughter of the Right Honorable John Earl of Aldborough. She was born on the 3d December, 1778, married to the Honorable John Rodney, now Chief Secretary of Ceylon, on the 19th October, 1799, and died on the 2d of December, 1814, leaving eight infant Children.

The Funeral which took place on Saturday, was attended by an immense concourse of persons of every description in the neighbourhood of Colombo.—His Excellency the Governor, the Chief Justice, Members of Council, all His Majesty's Civil Servants, and all the Officers of the Garrison formed the procession—and as a solemn tho' unusual mark of respect for departed worth, Mrs. Brownrigg, Lady Johnstone, and all the Ladies of the Settlement were present on this melancholy occasion.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE PILOT,—Aug. 27, 1814.

An express arrived yesterday to Ministers, from the British Commissioners at Ghent, announcing, we understand, the rupture of the negotiation with the American Plenipotentiaries.

It is said, that the insuperable obstacle is, the demand by Great Britain of a portion of territory extending throughout the whole southern margin of lakes Erie and Ontario, as the new boundary for the Canadas, and comprehending the maritime station of Sackett's harbour, and all the forts of the Niagara. The surrender of this territory would be the grant of a portion of the integral soil of the United States, which, therefore, cannot be conceded without the express permission of Congress, the Executive Government having no authority to that extent.

The English and Scotch Roman Catholics have addressed his Holiness the Pope, praying that he may ratify the principles inculcated in the rescript of Mons. Quarantotti.

MONTREAL PAPERS.

A hand-bill from Milledgeville says, "a British ship of 50 guns, and a brig of war, have arrived at Pensacola, and landed troops on an island there. They had collected 1,000 Indians, to whom they had distributed arms and ammunition, promised them large succours, and that in a few days they should be considerably reinforced."

Extract from a private letter:—

Fort George, July 7, 1814.

"What we have so long looked for, has at length come to pass. The enemy landed about 12,000 men. General Rial attacked them, when a severe battle ensued, and am sorry to say, that although we charged the enemy out of the woods, and after driving them into a plain, they were again charged, but an immense body that was in the rear, which was not before observed, came to their assistance, and we were beat back with a very heavy loss—the killed and wounded I suppose amount to about 500, and the loss of two companies of the 100th that were cooped up in Fort Erie, who were obliged to surrender. We are in momentary expectation of another meeting and I fear the result; they have about 12 men to one; and I rather think we will be cooped up in Fort George and Niagara. I am now busy removing the stores into these places. The enemy's ranks were mowed down with our great guns, but were filled up instantly with fresh columns; there were only three officers of the 100th left unkilld or wounded, and the Royals as bad; almost every serjeant was picked out also. The greatest bustle is now here."

Letters from Fort George of the 9th inst. state, that the British forces had retired to that position on the 8th. The Americans were at St. David, about 7 or 8 miles distant. Two deserters from the enemy affirm, that of General Brown's army, 1500 were buried after the action of the 5th. Besides the loss by the furious charges made upon them, the British artillery made dreadful havoc in their ranks.

Adjutant General Bynes' General Order, dated Montreal, July 13, on the subject of the action of the 5th, observes, that "His Excellency laments the loss of so many valuable officers and men, but this sentiment is greatly aggravated by the disappointment and mortification he has experienced in learning

that Fort Erie, entrusted to the charge of Major Buck, 8th or King's regiment, has surrendered on the evening of the 3d instant, by capitulation, without having made an adequate defence.

The American General Brown's official Proclamation on entering Canada, promises the inhabitants protection, and that he will respect private property; and invites the Canadians to join the American standard. He asserts in a bulletin that he took the British by surprise, after passing the Niagara on the Sunday preceding the 5th. Fort Erie was summoned and two hours given for an answer. "In the mean time," says he "a battery of long eighteens was planted in a position which commanded the Fort. The enemy surrendered prisoners of war, marched out of the fort at six, stocked their arms and were immediately sent across the river to the American shores there were upwards of 170 prisoners, of the 8th and 100th regiments, among whom were seven officers. Major Buck commanded the Fort. The schooners Tigress and Porcupine assisted in crossing the troops, and lay during the day within cannon-shot of the Fort. During the morning, the enemy fired two or three cannon from the Fort, which killed one man, and wounded two or three. The enemy had one killed. There were several pieces of ordnance in the garrison, and some military stores. Thus has the Niagara been crossed and a Fort captured, with scarcely the loss of a man.

On Thursday last, a party of British regulars and Indians, between 2 and 300 strong, made their appearance at Lewiston, and drove away many of the inhabitants, some of which they took. They proceeded a few miles on the Rade road, burnt the militia barracks at Harderabble, and plundered horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, &c. A branch of the same party, as we understand, came up to Senlosser, commanded by a son of the celebrated Elliott.

The Times,—August 26, 1814.

Private advices have been received by the Hamburg mail to the 20th inst; but we know not that they contain any thing of importance subsequent to the date affixed to the public intelligence. There are rumours that the Swedes have taken Moss, reached Kongswinger, and entered that place, after some desperately hard fighting; but both these circumstances are so probable,—that the Norwegians would contend with obstinacy, and that Swedish tactics would at last prevail, that we know not whether the statement rests upon any thing but general reasoning. From the public accounts it appears that a man has been punished at Copenhagen by exile for saying something to this effect,—that the King of Denmark had so little right to purchase the security of his own dominions by ceding Norway, that Norway really had a claim to part of Denmark. By the Hamburg mail we also learn (Hamburg has always been a great outlet for the visionary politics of the continent) that Parma, Genastelli, and Modena, are to be ceded to Buonaparte, who is henceforth to reside on the continent. The first of those two places, we must observe, are his, upon the old principle, "that whatever is my wife's is mine;" but what claim he can have to Modena we know not; except that we learn from Reggio, and other parts of the Duchy, that great dissatisfactions exist there; and Buonaparte could cure them in his old way, if he were permitted—that is, by deposing, murdering, or corrupting the dissatisfied. He mediated for the troubles of Switzerland.

PARIS, Aug. 17.

Yesterday the King received in his cabinet Mr. Crawford, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, who presented to his Majesty his credentials.

The Emperor Alexander is expected at Berlin at the end of September.

The Countess Bertrand, wife of the General embarked on the 4th at Genoa, to join her husband in the Isle of Elba.

M. Desbassayns de Richemont has been appointed Administrator of the French Establishments in the East Indies.

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 6.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, wife of the Prince Regent of England, and sister of our Sovereign, will arrive here very shortly and will occupy part of the Ducal Castle.

AUGSBURG, Aug. 2.

We are repeatedly assured that Austria seeks to obtain a greater increase of territory on the north of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. According to private letters, the king of Bavaria, has ceded the town of Lindau, to the Court of Vienna. It is also stated, that Austria has well founded hopes of obtaining all the district on the right bank of the Lake of Constance and the district of Nollenburg, which proves that the covets also the possession of the Brigian and Otenau.

BASLE, Aug. 19.

These last days there have been serious quarrels between the French and Austrian troops at Arlesheim, two leagues from hence, in the Bishopric of Basle. The inhabitants are anxious to be restored to France, from

which they have been separated with great regret.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12.

His Excellency the Duke of Wellington having visited the port, the basons and the fleet at Antwerp, left that place yesterday, and arrived here at noon. In the evening he attended at the theatre, where notwithstanding the modesty of his dress he was recognised, and greeted with the compliments due to him.

From the Calcutta Papers.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th Jan. by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Mr. St. George G. Benjamin, to Miss Jane Skinner, the Daughter of the late Colonel Hercules Skinner.

On the 10th January by the Reverend Mr. Shepherd, Mr. William Thomas, Junior, to Miss Anne D'Bryon, the Daughter of Mr. J. C. D'Bryon.

On Thursday the 12th Jan. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. James Russell, to Miss Hester Stevens.

On Saturday the 14th Jan. by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Lieutenant John Garstin, of His Majesty's 66th Foot, to Miss Louisa Anne Gillanders.

On Saturday the 14th Jan. by the Rev. Frs Luis Da St. Rita, Mr. James DaCruz, to Miss Rita DaCruz.

At Mahe, on the 9th Dec. Mr. J. Jumeau, to Miss Julie Migot de La Combe.

On Thursday the 20th Jan. at the Cathedral Church, by the Reverend Doctor Ward, Henry William Mone, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of William Shepherd, Esq. of Belleystown, country of Meath.

On the 21st Jan. Mr. Thomas Baxter, of the H. C.'s Marine, to Miss Eliza Dugblenton.

On the 25th do. Lieutenant Henry Lewis White, of the 18th regiment N. I. to Miss Catherine Brown.

On the 26th do. Lieutenant Henry Lewis White, of the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Catherine Browne, the Daughter of William Browne, Esq. of Howrah.

On Saturday, the 28th do. James P. Anstice, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Ship *Ellis*, to Miss Margaret Campbell, the Sister of Mrs. Kay, and third Daughter of John Campbell, Esq. of Hart-street, Blombury Square.

On the 30th January, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, at the House of Dr. Kelly, William Mahon, Esq. to Miss Mary Anne Erskine.

At Dinapore, on the 17th Jan. by the Reverend Mr. Evans, Henry Anderson, Esq. the Son of James Anderson, Esq. of Bhaugulpore, to Miss Elizabeth Regoarde.

At Madras, on the 23d Dec. Mr. Peter Boxley, Merchant, to Mrs. Wilhelmina Catherine Perks, the Widow of the late Captain Perks, of His Majesty's 2d Ceylon Regiment.

At Camanore, on the 15th Dec. John Stewart, Esq. to Mrs. Campbell.

At Cochín, on the 29th of November last, Mr. Daniel Lelaine, to Miss Catherine Ephenna Dirks, 5th Daughter of the late Hendrick Dirks, Esq.

At Madras, at the Black Town Chapel, on the 31st December last, Mr. David Hooker, Conductor of Ordnance on the Madras Establishment, to Miss Lavina Theodora Jacoby.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday the 11th January, Mrs. M. A. Jefferson, the Widow of the late Mr. J. G. Jefferson, of a Son.

On Saturday, the 14th do. Mrs. F. Grose, of a Son.

On the 16th do. Mrs. Thomas Andrews, of a Daughter.

On Friday, the 20th do. Mrs. A. H. J. Marryt, of a Son.

On the 20th do. Mrs. John Fales, of a Son.

On Saturday the 21st do. Mrs. J. Valente, of a Daughter.

On Sunday, the 22d Jan. the Lady of R. M. Thomas, Esq. Attorney at Law, of a Daughter.

At Malacatta, on the 9th of November last, the Lady of Mr. Richard Alexander, Master Attendant at that Port, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 1st ultimo, at Girgaum-Hill, the Lady of Lieutenant J. Carter, of the 3d Bombay Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Hurrittee, near Lohargong, on the 10th do. the Lady of Lieutenant Harry Thomson, of the 6th Native Cavalry, of a Son.

At Berhampore, on the 30th do. the Lady of Captain J. Roche, of H. M.'s 11th Regiment of Foot, of a Son.

At Jaunpore, on the 19th do. the Lady of Richard Owen Wynne, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of that Station, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 27th of December last, the Honorable Mrs. Murray, of a Son.

At the same place, and on the same day, the Lady of Major Hanna, of His Majesty's 35th Regiment of Foot, of a Boy and a Girl, both still-born.

At Cuddalore, on the 26th of December last, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Haslewood, of a Daughter.

At Jaunha, on the 2d of December last, the Lady of Captain J. Briggs, of the 15th Madras Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Thursday last, the 12th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, aged 50 years.

On Saturday, the 14th January, Mr. Samuel Pyke, a Master in the Pilot Service.

On the 19th Dec. on board the Honorable Company's ship *Bengal*, in Madras-roads, John Seton Murray, aged 9 months, the infant Child of Colonel A. McGregor Murray, late Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

On Saturday the 21st do. Mr. John Reeves, shoemaker.

On Sunday the 22d Jan. Mr. Thomas Smith, aged 63 years.

On Monday the 23d do. Mr. Malcolm Jacob.

On Wednesday, the 25th do. Mr. Joseph Weldon, formerly a branch pilot.

On Thursday, the 24th do. at the advanced age of 92 years, Mr. John Keane.

Died of his wounds, in the Camp of Major General Marley, on the 9th do. Lieutenant W. E. Morrison, of the Engineer Corps.

At Bombay, on the 24th Dec. Mrs. Turner, the Lady of Thomas Turner, Esq. Commodore of the Bombay Marine.

At Backergunge, on the 6th Jan. the Lady of J. W. Sore, Esq. of the Civil Service.

On Saturday, the 25th do. Mrs. Mary Smith, aged 26 years, 7 months and 28 days,—the eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Anderson.

On the same day, Maria Collins, the infant Daughter of Mr. W. Collins, Coach Maker,—aged 17 months.

At Berhampore, on the 28th do. Mary Philippa, the infant Daughter of the Reverend Mr. Bales.

At Madras, on the 12th do. Captain J. C. Pedro, many years Commander of the Portuguese ship, *Carmo*.

At Malacca, on the 19th September last, Mrs. Catherine Annesley, Wife of James Annesley, Esq. Surgeon on the Madras Establishment.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1815.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, JULY 6.
BEFORE SIR ALEXANDER THOMPSON, KNT. AND
A SPECIAL JURY.

PATENT RIGHT.
MANTON V. PARKER.

This was a cause of very considerable importance to the manufacturing interests of the country, and afforded a proof of the evil consequences arising to the Public from the facility with which patents are obtained for pretended inventions which have no claim to originality.

Mr. Dauncey stated, that it was an action brought for the infringement of a patent, of which the plaintiff was the proprietor. The plaintiff, Mr. Joseph Manton, of Davies street, Berkeley-square, was a gun-maker, well known as claiming to be the inventor of a hammer, on an improved construction, for the locks of all kinds of fowling-pieces and small arms. He understood the principle of the invention claimed by the plaintiff to be this;—before its application, when the powder was rammed down in the barrel of a gun, the pressure so operated upon the air contained within the barrel, as to create a space between the powder in the barrel and the powder in the pan, and the consequence was, that the piece frequently hung fire, or missed fire altogether. It therefore became an object to find out some mode by which the air within the barrel should have the means of escaping without any portion of the powder being forced out with it. He then proceeded to state the specification of the invention, describing the manner in which the effect was to be produced.

The most material part of it was, that to the hammer there was what was called a lip, perforated in the centre, and immediately communicating with the touch-hole, but which perforation, while it gave vent to the air, was too small for the powder to pass through it. This invention, simple as it might appear to be, was novel, and obviated every inconvenience complained of as well by the sportsman as the soldier. The defendant, Mr. Parker, who was also an eminent gun-maker, in Holborn, finding that the plaintiff's invention had obtained a high reputation, thought proper to imitate it, and not only to imitate it, but to affix the name of Mr. Manton to the locks he made.—The question for the Jury would be, first, whether this was an original invention; and, secondly, what damages the plaintiff would be entitled to for the infringement of so valuable a patent right. He should clearly prove that it was an original invention, and the damages he would leave to the Jury, observing, that the principle object of the plaintiff was to establish his right.

The specification and other preliminary matters having been proved, the Learned Counsel proceeded to call many witnesses, and, first,

William Leykauff, a gun-engraver, who had been in that line of business thirty eight years, and had been employed by the most eminent gun-smiths; he said, that before he saw the plaintiff's hammer, he never saw any of a similar construction.

Joseph Vicars, a gun-maker, said, he had never, prior to the plaintiff's invention, seen a hammer of the same kind; it was most likely he should if any such there had been.

John Bradford, a gun-lock maker, deposed to the same effect.

William Smith said he had been thirty-four years a gun-maker; he had never seen a hammer with a perforated lip before the plaintiff's invention.—Upon his cross-examination by Mr. Brougham, who first reminded him of what he had sworn in the Court of Chancery, he positively denied that prior to the present patent, he had never seen, or made, or exposed to sale in his shop, a gun lock

with a hammer having a perforated lip; neither had he ever said so. [The Learned Counsel presented a lock to him of his own manufacture, the hammer of which had a perforated lip.] The witness said that the hole was made for the admission of a screw to give strength to the lock, and not to be applied to the purpose of the plaintiff's invention.

William Frinder, a porter, of Lincoln's Inn, proved that he went, by the direction of the plaintiff, to the defendant's shop with a broken lock, and desired to have a hammer replaced, exactly resembling the plaintiff's, a pattern of which he brought with him, and he added that it was made accordingly, with the plaintiff's name affixed to it.

Mr. Scarlett, for the defendant, stated that the only circumstance about which his client was anxious, was to vindicate his character from the foul and false imputation cast upon it by the plaintiff who had dared publicly to insinuate that he had, for the purpose of selling a gun-lock, fabricated it as one of the plaintiff's with the plaintiff's name engraved upon it. A more gross calumny was never invented. The defendant was too well known to be deemed capable of such conduct. He should shew beyond all question, that the hammer had been broken for the purpose, and advantage had been taken of the defendant's absence, in a distant part of the country, upon Government service, to send a porter to his foreman, with particular direction to have the hammer so made and so engraved. It had been done without the knowledge of the defendant, and by the plaintiff's own contrivance, and was, in truth, the single instance of the kind that had ever occurred.—Having said thus much to obviate a prejudice so unfairly attempted to be raised, should proceed to the merits of the case. The questions were, whether this was an original invention; whether the means were adapted to answer the end proposed, and whether the presumed invention was of use to the Public. He should show that his pretended invention was destitute of originality; that, so far from being an improvement, it was a revival, with some slight alteration, of a mode long known in the trade, which had been exploded as useless and ineffectual. He should show that the specification asserted a falsehood, which of itself, independent of other considerations, was sufficient to destroy the patent; for it stated, that the hole in the lip would exclude the air, without suffering the powder to pass. To disprove this, he would call no witnesses; he would give the Jury ocular demonstration that the contrary was the fact. [Here the learned Counsel held up the lock, and pouring out a quantity of granulated powder, it passed through the hole without any other pressure than its own weight.] He stated, that he should disprove almost every word of Mr. Smith's evidence. He should shew that he had not only made a lock of a similar construction with the plaintiff's, but that discoursing about the plaintiff's invention, he had treated it with ridicule, and as one, the principle of which he had himself applied. He should also produce a very old gun-smith from Birmingham, who would tell the Jury that he had many years before Mr. Manton's patent, fabricated fire-arms upon precisely the same principle. He concluded a very animated and eloquent speech of great length, by observing, that the plaintiff had better have contented himself with the advantages he had been so long allowed to derive from his patent, than have exposed his pretensions to originality of invention to discussion in a Court of Justice.

Joseph Warrener, an armourer in the 49th regiment, stated, that he had served his time with the plaintiff's witness, Mr. Smith. He stated, that the hammer made by Mr. Smith was constructed with an air hole in the lip of the hammer, to prevent the powder coming into the pan. He

stated, that the hole was never intended to admit a screw, as mentioned by Mr. Smith, and that it was incapable of admitting the screw. He stated, that Mr. Smith told him it was intended as an air hole, and he added, that the application of the principle to a gun-lock did more harm than good for this reason, that though it excluded the air, it admitted the damp of the external atmosphere.

Alexander Wilson, a gun-maker, proved that Smith had informed him he had, long before the present patent, applied the principle of an air hole to the lip of a lock, and that he had treated the plaintiff's invention with ridicule.

The remainder of the evidence was of the same description. It most completely made out, and even went beyond the statement of the Learned Counsel for the defendant. It falsified the evidence of Smith as to all material points, and was so decisive against the originality and utility of the patent, that the Learned Judge, interrupting the farther examination of the defendant's witnesses, observed, that the allegations contained in the specification appearing to be wholly unfounded, it was unnecessary to occupy the farther attention of the Court and Jury upon the subject.

Mr. Dauncey said, he had already communicated his sentiments to his client, and he had only waited to hear his Lordship's judgment.

The plaintiff was accordingly non-suited.

The Lord Chief Baron expressed his satisfaction at the explanation which had been given respecting the charge of the defendant's putting the plaintiff's name to a hammer manufactured by himself. This explanation was most satisfactory, and it would have been better if an imputation so groundless had not been introduced at all into the case.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Aug. 14.

COMMISSIONERS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

There are at present chiefly three points to which the general attention of the Public is directed; and though the expected issue of them are not all of the same importance, they almost equally attract attention. These are, the Commission for the arrangement of the dispute with America,—the Discussions in the French Chamber of Deputies relative to the Liberty of the Press,—and the reported Annexation of the Netherlands to Holland.

We never remember any affair of even seeming importance, which has excited so little the public interest as the American War—No one hardly speaks or seems to think of it—The military reports are scarcely read, and we question whether one person out of a hundred could inform us what force we have in Canada,—who is the Commander acting next under the Governor,—and where our Army is stationed—The truth of the matter is, that this war is regarded in the same point of view abroad as at home. It is rather a riot than a war,—rather a noisy turbulence, than the grave and deliberate warfare of independent kingdoms. On the part of this country it is purely defensive—We fight only because we must defend Canada, and retaliate the captures of our shipping. The Americans profess to be endeavouring to conquer the liberty of the seas,—that is to say, to compel us to abandon our right of searching American merchantmen for British deserters. From our community of language, and even of personal habits and appearance, the whole British Navy might pass into the American service, and thus our best strength and defence be rendered ineffectual, unless we had the full means of not only reclaiming, but of repossessing our fugitive seamen.

It is nearly impossible, therefore, to give up this right, because it is the only means by which we can prevent or repair this ruinous desertion. Some writers have been of opinion, that the American Government might themselves prevent this concealment of British seamen by American merchantmen,—by registering, for example, the crews of each ship

upon leaving the American port, and rendering it penal in the Captain to take any seamen privately on board. But what sympathy with British rights can be expected in an American Custom-house?—What officers would honestly perform such a search?—Our own humble opinion is (and it is entitled to the more weight, because we most earnestly wish for peace), that it is impossible for us to give up this right of search, in as much as it is absolutely necessary for the purpose of preserving our means of Naval Defence.

Upon this principle, we do not see how the Commissioners can accommodate the dispute, unless the Americans be prepared most fully to surrender up the contested right. It will not admit of any modification. It cannot be effectually exercised except by the British themselves. It cannot be safely entrusted to the American Admiralty, or to any regulations of which they are to be the executors. We are afraid, therefore, that this settlement will be more difficult than is anticipated. As Dr. Adams is a civilian, and a regularly educated man, it is right to presume that he has the necessary ability and knowledge. By the choice of Dr. Adams, we are almost led to suppose that it is the wish of our Government to discuss with full deliberation whether any sufficient regulations by the Admiralty Courts can be discovered to temper and modify the exercise of the Right. Our opinion, as we have said above, is that there cannot, and, therefore, that the Right must be retained in its full and absolute state.

With respect to the Liberty of the Press, as it is now discussed in the French Chamber of Deputies, the question is simply,—Whether it shall be allowed, as in England, upon a subsequent responsibility, or whether it shall be controlled in the present instance by a previous censure? The latter mode will certainly reduce it to nothing. But it is a grave question, Whether the French are to be trusted with the full reins as amongst us? They seem neither to have the necessary wisdom, nor gravity. What occurred in their Chamber, in the first discussion, is of itself a sufficient proof of their character as a people. How totally unlike an English House. The truth is, that many years must pass away before the French people become fit for a British Constitution.—There are certainly some wise and good men amongst them; but their National character seems unimproved. It is with very little interest, therefore, that we turn our regards towards their new Constitution; they are fit only for a Master, and let them have one. The present King is infinitely sufficient for them; his natural benevolence will temper the character and practice of despotism. Bonaparte ruled them with a rod, and exercised it as a pedagogue. Their present King must rule them likewise with a rod, but he will exercise it as a parent.

The Annexation of the Netherlands to Holland (if it take place) is what we always expected, and always wished. It will be a return to the ancient principles of Europe; it will be the re-union of those Belgic provinces which ought never to have been severed. In the reign of Philip II. of Spain, they were all united under a common subjection to the House of Austria. Let us now see them reunited under the House of Orange. This is the best and most sufficient restoration of the ancient barrier. Without an increase of territory, and its consequent revenue, the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands would be very unable to support the expenses of his fortresses. We should see this annexation, therefore, with much pleasure. The erecting of a sufficient Dutch Barrier on the side of France would give a seal to the tranquillity of the Continent. It would prevent any future invasion by France of the German provinces, without putting herself to the imminent risk of being attacked in the flank; and as the French and Dutch can never act together as Allies, the natural effect of such a barrier would be, to confirm the integrity, and preserve the peace of Europe.

Oriental Star, December 10.

Louis the Eighteenth will complete the sixtieth year of his age on the 16th of next November, having been born on the 17th of that month in the year 1755; he was the second son of the then Dauphin of France; his name of Louis he derived from a long line

of ancestors,—that of Stanislaus he received from his great grandfather of that name (the Duke of Lorraine and King of Poland, whose daughter married Louis the 15th) and that of Xavier was inherited from his mother—the daughter of the then Duke of Saxony: When his brother—the amiable and unfortunate Louis the 16th ascended the throne of France, the present King assumed the title of Monsieur and so exemplary was his conduct amidst all the blandishments of the French Court that, it is recorded, he was styled by the celebrated Richelieu, *The young Cato at an old Court*.

The transactions of 1789—the dawn of all the revolutionary horrors—which led to the emigration of Louis, and the events which occurred between that period and the year 1795, are too well known to need repetition here; at that period by the death of the successor of Louis the 16th the present King of France was proclaimed not only in Germany (by the loyal emigrants) but even in La Vendée in the west of France itself, the rightful heir to the throne; we should here note that he had for some years been married to the King of Sardinia's Daughter, and at this period he resided at the Court of Turin; we now come to the first of those traits in his character which well warrant the conclusions we have ourselves drawn on the subject, and which we trust will be admitted to be just by those for whom we are at the pains to compile this account; the republican armies forced him from his retreat and he retired in 1796 to Venora, living there under the title of the Count de Lille; the antient and once powerful Senate of Venice, however, were induced by Gen. Bonaparte (only *General* then) to order his dismissal from the Venetian territories:—when the ill-fated but noble minded Prince received the mandate, he demanded admission to the golden book of the Senate, and scornfully but justly erased from its records the names of the great Henry the fourth and of Bourbon, which till then had been associated with those of the Venetian nobles; a display of spirit which, his existing circumstances considered, was not unattended with the extremest personal danger.

We pass over circumstances of trivial import, and also his escape from assassination in his route through Germany, and turn to the year 1798, when the Emperor Paul of Russia saw it expedient to acknowledge him as King of France and to afford him, for a while, a courtly Asylum at Mittau in Livonia; the French Republicans, however, by intrigues in the Russian Councils gained at length the most unlimited influence, and the Autocrat desired Louis to leave his territories within a week! Louis scorned to remonstrate—much more to sue, and he resolved to quit the Russian dominions in twenty four hours; at Mittau he had been treated like a king, had received a kingly allowance and had been enabled to hold Levees and keep the customary establishments of a Court;—lamentably was the scene now changed, his stipend was no longer paid him, and the present king of France magnanimously divided his little accumulated property among his faithful adherents, encouraging them to bear misfortune and setting the best example of what he taught, by absolutely leaving Mittau on foot! And here it was that the amiable Duchess of Angouleme took the resolution of sacrificing her nuptial gifts, to save her Uncle from personal inconvenience, and she accordingly sold to a Jew a valuable box of diamonds presented to her by the Imperial Family of Austria, to enable her Uncle to travel comfortably.

We find the Illustrious Wanderer at Warsaw in 1804, during which year it was that Napoleon Bonaparte actually sent to him several messengers with proposals for formally *abdicated his claims to the French Crown*;—unlike the Upstart, the noble Louis rejected the offers with indignation and contempt, and when Meyer the Prussian President had the audacity to repeat the same proposal on the part of the Corsican, it has been observed (says the source whence we derive our data for this sketch) that the dignified answer of Louis was sufficient to convince the world that “though fortune may desert, virtue and render it distressed or miserable, yet still she is unable to degrade or dishonor it.”

On the accession of Alexander to the Imperial Throne of Russia, the allowances of Louis were renewed; but the plots against his life rendered it unsafe for him to remain upon the Continent, and he finally repaired to the Wanderer's Refuge—the land of Freedom, Justice and Hospitality—our own beloved Country.

His conduct during his residence in England justly gained for him the esteem of all ranks in the state and of all classes of the community and, (as our readers will have perceived by the accounts extracted from London Journals) nothing could have exceeded the enthusiastic joy with which our countrymen at home hailed his auspicious return to the throne of his ancestors; his sojourn in Great Britain must have been attended with the best effects on the principles of those, who in a short time will probably be entrusted with the administration of public affairs in France, for we may be well assured that some of the antient and emigrant noblesse will be associated at no far distant period in the Government; and,—notwithstanding all the common-place assertions to the contrary, as we still hold the opinion that personal friendship between Sovereigns is powerfully conducive to national amity between States, we look forward to a long period of Peace between England and France, not only on account of the favorable sentiments which Louis the Eighteenth must entertain of the British Nation, but from the well known admiration which the Count D'Artois (now Monsieur and the Heir-Apparent of the French Crown) acknowledges for our form of Government and the strict bonds of personal friendship which bind him to our Royal Family. Grant Heaven that our hopes on this subject may be realized. The interest of the subject has carried us some what at length into the above sketch, and we have only time, therefore, slightly to advert in this place to one or two other topics which seem to require particular specification. The first object of Louis after the signature of the Definitive Treaty of Peace was to deliver to the Legislative Body the new Constitutional Charter which he had pledged himself to prepare, in conjunction with Commissioners from his Council, and Deputies from the Senate, this important document consists of 74 permanent articles, and it appears to us to have remedied the principal defects in the Constitution proposed by the Provisional Government, although there are a number of stipulations in the present paper even, which are little consonant with our ideas of general justice; the first article under the title of *Public Rights of the French* declares Frenchmen equal in the eye of the Law whatever may be their titles or ranks, and yet speaking of the House of Commons (Chamber of the Deputies of the departments) it is provided, in Article 52, that no member of the Chamber can, pending the session, “be prosecuted or arrested in a Criminal process except in the case of flagrant crimes, after the Chamber has permitted his prosecution?”—We believe the Stock-Exchange committee in London would as soon have thought of asking the King of France's consent to prosecute Lord Cochrane and Co. as that of the House of Commons.

There are Royal Families also who would strongly object to the provision that “The Civil List is fixt for the duration of every reign by the first Legislative Assembly after the King's accession.”

The King nominates the Peers—their number is unlimited—they may be created either for life or hereditarily at the King's pleasure; they cannot however enter the House of Peers until 25 years of age, and even then an apprenticeship of five years is required of them before they can exercise a “deliberative voice.” A curious distinction is made in the cases of the Princes of the Blood and Members of the Royal Family,—these are declared Peers by right of birth, and yet they are forbidden to take their seats in the House of Peers without the express orders of the “King, especially issued for each session by a Message;” without which every thing done in their presence is declared to be void.

The House of Commons meets for five years, the Deputies or Members are to be elected so that the Chamber shall be renewed by one fifth every year and (what appears a most unprecedented arrangement) no member is to be admitted under the age of forty years. Such a regulation in England would have closed the doors of Parliament against many of her ablest senators and most accomplished statesmen—it would have closed them against William Pitt! Our limits will not permit us to particularize more of the discrepancies between the English and French Charters; we must note however, before leaving the subject that there are two transitory articles providing, that the deputies who sat in the Legislative Body from the late adjournment

shall continue to sit in the House of Commons until replaced, and further that the first renewal of a fifth of the chamber of deputies shall take place at the latest in the year 1816.

The Roman Catholic Religion is declared to be the religion of the State;—worship of all kinds however, is to be tolerated, but none but Christian Ministers are to receive allowances from the Royal Treasury. This important document is memorable for the terms of the signature used by the Sovereign, who persists in his right to the throne, by declaring it to be “Given at Paris in the year of Grace, 1814; and the nineteenth of our reign.”

It is stated that the ceremony of presenting the above Constitution was extremely imposing;—the members of the Legislative Body (now the House of Commons) took the oaths spontaneously; but some of the Senators are reported to have hesitated—none of the latter description attended who had not previously received letters of summons from the King.

LONDON,—AUGUST 20, 1814.

There was yesterday a report that one of our Squadrons had made an attack upon New London, had burned the town as well as many merchant's vessels, and two American frigates; but we do not learn that any such intelligence was this day received by Government.

The *Thistle* ship of war which sailed on the 1st instant from Halifax, has arrived. Ten thousand more troops had reached the St. Lawrence from France, 5000 of which were at Quebec on the 20th of July, and an equal number were at the mouth of the river on the 27th of that month. It has been affirmed (says the *Chronicle*), on the alleged authority of accounts by the *Thistle*, that the Macedonian and United States frigates in the port of New London, with 60 or 70 more vessels in other harbours of Connecticut, have been destroyed by a naval expedition under Sir Thomas Hardy.

A strange and incredible report (says a Morning Paper), was spread yesterday through the town, on the strength of letters of the 28th, from Gibraltar:—These state, that the Government of Spain had, by a public order, excluded all French vessels bearing the white flag from the ports of Spain. The motive of this hostile conduct is said to be the sanction given by Louis XVIII. to the claims of Charles IV. on the Throne of Spain.—We barely think it proper to notice the rumour, and the foundation for it, without attaching any credit to it ourselves.

Admiral Bradley has been struck off the list of Superannuated Rear-Admirals of the Royal Navy.

BONAPARTE'S RETINUE.

The following account of the State of the Grand Napoleon is somewhat different from that contained in the French Court Almanack; but, upon the whole, not so bad neither.

A list of Bonaparte's Retinue on board the Undaunted, for Elba.

April 28, 1814.

NAPOLEON, EMPEROR.

Baron General Koeler, Count Clamb, captain Brichoff, Austrians.
Colonel Campbell, English.
Count Bertrand, Grand Marshal.
Count Drouet, Gen. and Aid-de-Camp.
Baron Germanouki, Major of Horse Guards.
Chevalier Tourbau, Physician.
Billion and Deschamps, Grooms of the Bed chamber.
Progresse, Treasurer.
Monsieur Gatte, Apothecary.
Raphery, Surgeon to Grand Marshal.
Monsieur Collin, Comptroller.
Queval, Clerk.
Pelard and Hubert, Valet de Chambres.
Totain, Master at Corun.
Pierron, Officers, ditto.
Roussot, Chief Cook.
Lefosse, Chief Baker.
Dennis, Keeper of the Wardrobe.
Gailard, Archambault, Paillet, Berthault, and Villiamme, Valets.
Chauvin and Loutini, Couriers.
Armandure, Out-rider.
Naveove, Body-servant.
Gadion, Mathias, and Rosseau, inferior Servants.
Besson, and Renaud, Grooms.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Extraordinary Gazette of Caracas.

TUESDAY, MAY 31.—4TH OF INDEPENDENCE.

A Discharge of artillery announced to the people of Caracas, at eight o'clock this morning, the brilliant and decisive victory obtained by the arms of the republic, over the Spaniards, in the plains of Carabobo. The following is the official Report:

Head quarters at Valencia, 29th May 1814.

“I have the satisfaction of informing your Excellency of the complete victory which was yesterday achieved by our arms in the Sabanas of Carabobo, six leagues from this city, over the Spanish army, under the command of Cagigal and Cevallos. Their troops had been entirely destroyed, with very little loss on our side. They left in the field all their artillery, ammunition, and baggage, a dreadful number of killed, upwards of 2,000 horses, and every thing belonging to them, including colours, drums, forges, and muskets. The few soldiers who escaped, fled to the woods, and are followed upon all sides. Scarcely seventy or eighty of the cavalry escaped, together along with Cevallos, who are all hotly pursued by our squadrons. Many of the enemy's Officers of rank have been killed, and others of the same class are prisoners. Cagigal and Salomon, who are wandering about the neighbouring hills, are also pursued. In a word, the victory has been the most gratifying and complete. The details of the action will be shortly given, and at present I only anticipate this pleasing intelligence for the satisfaction of your Excellency and the public to whom you will communicate it.

“God preserve your Excellency many years.

(Signed) “ANT. MUNOZTEBAR.”
“To the Military Governor of Caracas.”

Oriental Star, Jan. 28 1815.

We have the gratification to announce the safe arrival on Monday at Saugor of the H. C.'s ships *Royal George* and *Cuffnells*, from England, which they left on the 28th of August last; having touched at no place on their passage.

The following is a list of Passengers by the above arrivals.

By the Royal George, Capt. C. B. Gribble.
Rev. Hen Davis, Chaplain for Bombay.
Mrs. Mary Davis.
Master Arthur Davis.
Miss Mary Campbell, Fort St. George.
Brevet Colonel Thomas Wilson, ditto.
Miss Ann Wilson.
Capt. John Cleghorn, Fort St. George.
Capt. John Delamain, Fort William.
Lt. Thos. G. Newell, Fort St. George.
Mr. Thos. Stoddart, assistant surgeon, Fort William.
Mr. Adam Stevenson, Fort St. George.
Mr. William Baird, ditto.
Mr. William Bruce, ditto.
Mr. Robert Williams, ditto.
Mr. Henry Miles, free mariner.
Mr. Charles Rumley, for Madras.
Mr. Henry Newbolt, ditto.
By the Cuffnells, Captain R. Welbank.
Mr. and Mrs. Toussant, for Bengal.
Mr. J. W. Bateman, ditto.
Mr. Wm. Langford, Cadet of Infantry, for Madras.

We copy the following Heads of Intelligence, received by the above opportunity, from the India Gazette extra, published last night:—

The negotiations with the American Commissioners at Ghent had broken off; and the commissioners had embarked on their return to the United States; so that all prospect of accommodation with that country was for the present at an end.

The American government had collected an immense force for the invasion of Canada; and some partial success in the field had attended their first operations. Fort Erie had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The American sloop of war *Rattle snake*, had been captured by his Majesty's ship *Leander*. The *Frolic* and *Dominica* had also been recaptured by British cruisers. But the seas were every where swarming with American Privateers, which had committed the most extensive depredations on our commerce.

BATAVIA,

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
MOLENVLIET.